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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF FLAXTON



Annual Reports

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF
SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

Year 1946

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Rural District Council of Flaxton.

Chairman :

H. J. DAVIES, Esq., J.P. (to October, 1946)

H. B. BROOK, Esq., J.P. (from October, 1946)

Vice-Chairman :

H. B. BROOK, Esq. (to October, 1946)

J. R. ROBINSON, Esq. (from October, 1946)

Ex-officio Members of the Health Committee.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor	Mrs. I. B. SHAW, J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>)
„	W. H. SIMPSON (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)
„	W. BROADLEY
„	Col. L. C. B. DEED, D.S.O., O.B.E.
„	W. GREEN
„	E. A. KING
„	Rev. C. MORRISON (resigned 6th May, 1946)
„	F. J. PULLEYN
„	J. SHARP
„	H. MILNE
„	W. T. A. SHAW, J.P. (from 6th May, 1946)
„	J. S. IMISON (from October, 1946)

Rural District Council of Flaxton.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health (Part-time) :

N. S. HEWITT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.)—to April, 1946

A. W. RIDDOLLS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—from June, 1946

Senior Sanitary Inspector (Whole-time) :

L. PARKER, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute, as

(a) Sanitary Inspector.

(b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

City and Guilds of London Finalist.

Certificates Building Construction, Technical Drawing, etc.

Instructor, A.R.P.S., 1st Class.

Other Appointments held :

Surveyor.

Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

Exchequer Grant received.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

B. SHAW, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.—Resigned 18th July, 1946.

Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute, as

(a) Sanitary Inspector.

(b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association in "Environment Hygiene."

Instructor, L.A.R.P.

Exchequer Grant received.

D. NURSE, Cert. S.I.E.Jt.B., M.S.I.A.—Appointed April, 1946.

Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute, as

(a) Sanitary Inspector.

(b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Exchequer Grant received.

P. V. DAVIES, Cert. S.I.E.Jt.B.—Appointed October, 1946.

Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute, as Sanitary Inspector.

Exchequer Grant received.

Assistant Surveyor :

L. G. BIELBY, M. Inst. R.A., A.T.A.A.—Resigned April, 1946.

Clerical Staff :

J. W. MOOR (*Administrative Clerk*)

G. A. W. HEPPELL (*General Clerk*)

Miss J. SHEPHERD (*Junior Clerk*)

R. HUNTLEY (*General Clerk, in H.M. Forces*)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My appointment with your Council only commenced on the 1st June, 1946, the middle of the year to which this Report relates. It was with some regret that your Council relinquished the services of my predecessor, Dr. N. S. Hewitt, who had been Medical Officer of Health for such a long period. Dr. Hewitt was held in very high esteem not only by your Council, but by the public with whom he came into contact and the medical profession generally in and around the City of York.

I have not yet had much time or opportunity to acquaint myself with all the details of your district, but I have given some consideration generally to the area as a whole. The statistics which are included in the following Report indicate, in the main, that the bulk of your population are reasonably well provided for in connection with health services. The statistics show, too, that there is no cause for concern by reason of any unusual incidence of disease or ill-health. On the contrary, the health of the population of your district has been very good and compares favourably with the health of the population of any other town or district round about.

There is a lack of what we now call essential services in many parts of your district which are referred to in the following pages both by myself and by your Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector in the latter section. Your Council are well acquainted with these problems and from my past knowledge of the work of this local authority efforts which have been made in the past to deal with the problems will continue to be made in the future.

The public anxiousness on the subject of ice-cream, which has been very pronounced during the past year, has not affected your area at all in any outbreak of illness due to consumption of this commodity. Your area is not likely to be seriously troubled in this respect as there are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district and only a few itinerant retailers appear within its borders. There is no doubt that the retailer can be a source of difficulty and give rise to some risk by contamination of ice-cream and it must be admitted that, whilst the government are fully aware of the problem, the legislation is regrettably inadequate in this respect.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their consideration and help during the first months of my office and I hope to serve your Council with satisfaction to its members as long as is required.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. RIDDOLLS.

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.

Statistics.

The Vital Statistics which follow are set out in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health.

There is nothing unusual in connection with them to comment upon.

The Birth Rate is showing a tendency to increase in common with all other districts in the country. The Death Rate compares favourably with previous years and, as appears to be usual, it is rather below the average for the country as a whole.

There has only been one death in the area during the year in or following child-birth and this was puerperal in origin.

The Infant Mortality Rate is appreciably below the normal rate and also appreciably below the rate for the country as a whole.

The causes of death are not in any way unusual. The deaths which have occurred and the various causes of death correspond to previous years.

The comparative tables covering a period of years are helpful in considering the vital statistics for the year under review.

The area of the district is 36,254 acres and the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population at mid-year is 17,790.

The number of dwelling-houses according to the Rate Book as at 31st December, 1946, is 4,909.

The sum represented by a penny rate at the year ending 31st March, 1947, is £445 9s. 0d., and the total Rateable Value £107,810.

Social Conditions.

The district lies in the North Riding of the County of York and is bounded by the Rural District of Easingwold on the North, the Rural District of Nidderdale on the West, the Rural District of Derwent and the City of York on the South and the Rural Districts of Pocklington and Malton on the East and North-East.

The area forms part of the Plain of York and is extremely flat, being practically devoid of hills, and this flatness adds appreciably to the difficulties of administration, particularly with regard to water supply and drainage.

The district comprises 24 parishes and is mainly agricultural in character. Round the City of York, however, and the principal villages, it has become urbanised.

Aircraft repair, scientific instrument making, tanning, brick-making and a miscellany of light industries provide employment for a good proportion of the industrial workers in the district. There is no sign of any serious unemployment in the area, the demand for labour apparently exceeding the supply.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births :			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	195	150	345	
Illegitimate	..	..	9	10	19	364

The **Birth Rate** per thousand of the estimated resident population is 20.48.

Still Births :			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	4	3	7	
Illegitimate	..	..	—	1	1	8

Still Births per thousand of the estimated resident population is 0.45.

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	..	..	..	..	81	93	174

The **Death Rate** per thousand of the estimated resident population is 9.78.

Maternal Mortality : Deaths from Puerperal causes—

			<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	..	..	1	2.74
Total			1	2.74

Infant Mortality : Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	19.23
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	16.51
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	52.73

Mortality in Special Cases :

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	20
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	—

Causes of Death :					Males	Females
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..			—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..			4	4
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..		—	1
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis	..			—	—
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	..			—	—
13.	Cancer of buc:cav: and oesoph (M) uterus (F)	..			1	2
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	..			2	—
15.	Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	—	4
16.	Cancer of all other sites	..	..		6	5
17.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	1
18.	Intercranial Vascular Lesions	..			7	17
19.	Heart Diseases	..	..	..	25	25
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System				4	3
21.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	4	5
22.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	1	3
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..		3	—
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..			3	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..		—	—
26.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	..	..		—	1
28.	Nephritis	..	..	..	3	3
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abortion Sepsis	..			—	—
30.	Other Maternal Causes	..	..		—	1
31.	Premature Birth	..	..	..	3	—
32.	Congenital mal : birth inj : infant dis :				1	2
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	2	2
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	..	..		2	—
35.	Other violent causes	..	..	..	2	3
36.	All other causes	..	..	..	7	10
Total					81	93
Grand Total					174	

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES.

Birth Rate :		1937	1944	1945	1946
England and Wales	..	14.9	17.60	16.10	19.10
Flaxton Rural District	..	18.4	15.58	20.76	20.48

Death Rate :

England and Wales	12.4	11.60	11.40	11.50
Flaxton Rural District ..	9.8	10.48	10.90	9.78

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) :

England and Wales	58.00	46.00	46.00	43.00
Flaxton Rural District ..	54.40	45.45	37.73	19.23

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) :

England and Wales	3.65	1.93	1.79	1.43
Flaxton Rural District ..	3.89	Nil	Nil	2.74

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

Details of Officers are listed at the beginning of this Report. The principal changes are as follows :—

- (1) Medical Officer of Health, Dr. N. S. Hewitt, resigned for health reasons in April, 1946.
- (2) Dr. A. W. Riddolls appointed Medical Officer of Health, June, 1946.
- (3) Mr. B. Shaw, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned in July, 1946, upon taking an appointment with the Shaftesbury Borough Council.
- (4) Mr. D. Nurse, Additional Sanitary Inspector, appointed in April, 1946, to replace Mr. W. E. Shelley, who volunteered for military service in 1940 and who obtained an appointment in the West Riding.
- (5) Mr. P. V. Davies, Additional Sanitary Inspector, appointed in October, 1946, to replace Mr. B. Shaw.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of milk, water, effluents, samples, etc., are carried out for the Council by Messrs. T. Fairley & Partner, of 35, Park Square, Leeds, and also by the County Pathologist, Dr. A. Goldie. Dr. Goodman Platts is very helpful in examining many specimens and samples on behalf of the Council.

Ambulance.

The Council operate an ambulance service for non-infectious cases, the ambulance and attendants being available day and night.

Infectious disease cases are conveyed to the Isolation Hospital by the City of York Fever Hospital ambulance, the cost of such conveyance being borne by the Council.

Your ambulance attendants have continued to give good satisfactory service and expressions of appreciation have been made from time to time by users of the ambulance service.

Nursing in the Home.

District Nursing Associations operating from six centres now provide a service covering 23 parishes.

Treatment Centres, Clinics, Etc.

The North Riding County Council have made arrangements for Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and hospital accommodation, and for Tuberculosis, Orthopaedic and Venereal Diseases Clinics and hospital treatment. Arrangements are as follows:—

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—11, Castlegate, York. Dr. A. Cubie.

At 10 a.m. on the second and fourth Thursday in every month.

V.D. Clinic.—York County Hospital.

Males : Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m.

Thursdays, 6 to 7 p.m.

Fridays, 7 to 8 p.m.

Females and Children : Wednesdays, 3 to 4 p.m.

Fridays, 6 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—Recreation Hall, Wigginton.

Attendances once every four weeks.

Infant Welfare Centres.—

(a) Recreation Hall, Wigginton. Alternate Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

(b) Folk Hall, New Earswick. Alternate Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

(c) Church Hall, Strensall. First Thursday in each month at 2-30 p.m.

(d) Social Hall, Huntington Road. Every Wednesday at 1-30 p.m.

Skin Clinic.

The Council have made arrangements for the treatment of scabies, head lice and impetigo at the City General Hospital, Haxby Road, York.

Persons desiring treatment must first obtain a note from the Council's Health Department.

Arrangements for hospital in-patient treatment are available in necessitous cases.

During the year the following numbers of cases have received treatment:—Scabies, 133 ; Impetigo, 1 ; Head lice, 9.

Hospitals.

The York County Hospital (Voluntary) provides accommodation for accident and non-infectious cases.

Infectious disease cases are accommodated by arrangement at the City of York Isolation Hospital, Yearsley Bridge, York, and at the Norton Grove Isolation Hospital, Malton.

Smallpox hospital accommodation is available at Huntington, provided by the York Corporation.

It has again been found that Isolation Hospitals are loth to accept cases with complications or suspected cases, where a separate cubicle is required, or where the case may be the only one of that type in the hospital (*e.g.*, Erysipelas).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Services.

The water supply of the area, so far as it is supplied by piped services, has been generally quite good. The only exception is in respect of the parishes of Wigginton and Haxby, where, owing to some difficulties which I understand are associated with lack of pressure at the bulk meter, there has been a totally inadequate service. This is a matter which requires the urgent consideration of the Council. I believe negotiations have been proceeding for some considerable time and that the Council have made every endeavour to improve this supply.

There are seven parishes in the area which are still dependent upon shallow wells, and one parish which is dependent upon a private stand-pipe supply of water obtained from a borehole. Here again the Council have submitted schemes for the provision of a piped supply of water to these areas to the Ministry of Health and it is to be hoped that work may be proceeded with soon. These wells are well-known to be not only unsatisfactory in quality, but also in many instances insufficient in quantity, and a more adequate supply of water has become an urgent necessity. Set out below are the results of chemical analysis of the piped supply of water which is obtained in the Council's area from two sources, namely, the York Waterworks Company and the Malton Rural District Council. The analyses are generally satisfactory in both cases and I have no comment to make upon them except that in the case of the Malton supply the water is rather hard and if softening at source was practicable perhaps it would be beneficial generally.

Analyses of typical shallow well water are also set out and it is very evident from these reports that the water is generally unsatisfactory and unreliable in quality apart from the tendency for the wells to dry up in the summer periods when water is even more vital than normal.

Tables showing the properties served are included in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 19.

No water supplied to the Council's area is subject to plumbosolvent action and we have no recorded cases of any lead contamination nor in respect of any other form of metallic contamination.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No additional sewers or sewage disposal works have been provided during the year. The bulk of the population in the Council's area is served by sewers having an outfall to properly constructed disposal works, but the small villages are still dependent upon cesspools or tanks or pipes into the ditches, and whilst most of the properties use pail closets or privies, the general position in these villages is most unsatisfactory. There are also groups of properties which have been developed without adequate facilities, many of which properties are provided with water supplies and water-closets, etc. One such estate is the Hopgrove Estate, and conditions are most unsatisfactory.

The provision of adequate sewerage facilities would enable consideration to be given to the allied problem of conversions from privies and pail closets to water-closets.

Tables showing the properties in the various parishes in the district served by the Council's sewers and by other forms of disposal are set out on page 22 of the Report.

Closet Accommodation.

I have noticed that the conversion of the pail and earth closets to water-closets in the area has not proceeded so rapidly during the last few years as was the case before the War. I understand that there are many difficulties in the way of speeding up this work, but no doubt when the labour and materials position is easier and when Building Licences are less restricted more progress is likely to be made.

Three conversions were carried out during the year, making a total of 318 conversions since the 1st January, 1938.

Rivers and Streams.

Subject to the observations I have made under Drainage and Sewerage, the main rivers and streams in the area are notably free from pollution and no cause for complaint has been evident during the year.

There has been improvement in certain subsidiary streams due to the Council taking over the maintenance and care of a number of small sewage disposal plants.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of household refuse is carried out by the Council in 12 parishes, the work being carried out by contract. In these parishes, whilst a direct labour scheme would probably

result generally in an improved service, within the limited control exercisable over the private contractors the scheme is on the whole quite satisfactory.

In connection with this service, the smaller parishes again are not catered for. I believe that in some of the parishes the inhabitants are not in favour of such a scheme being instituted. I am of opinion that it would be a general improvement if the service could be extended to cover the regular and hygienic collection from all parishes. I believe that the question of adopting a direct labour scheme has been under consideration by the Council for some time and had it not been for the War period and the difficulties of transport and labour, such a scheme would have been in operation some years ago.

Tables showing the properties served are set out on page 24 of the Report.

Street Cleansing.

The Council have undertaken the cleansing of streets in the Parish of Clifton Without and have offered the same service to all other parishes in the area. The condition of streets generally in the area where sweeping is not undertaken is that of untidyness rather than of unhealthiness. In most parts of your area very little cause for complaint in respect of street cleansing is evident.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites established in the area.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The table given below shows the progress made in Diphtheria Immunisation in your area. Regular sessions are held at the schools for the purpose of immunisation and the results are reasonably good. I am not satisfied with the "under 5" figures and I have made some endeavour to check the reason why there are not more children in this age group brought forward for immunisation. The parents on the larger housing estates seem to be mainly responsible, for no better reason generally than that they will not make the necessary effort either to take the children to their own practitioner or take them to the school. It is extremely difficult to get those parents with children under five, and with no children of school age, to do anything at all in the matter. The District Nurses have helped very much in contacting parents, and I am very appreciative of the work they have done. Propaganda has been attempted and all parishes have had their posters and circulars.

The number of cases of diphtheria during the year has been very low.

There were more than the average number of cases of scarlet fever, but this was purely seasonal and could not be attributed to any particular cause. 26 out of the 30 cases notified were dealt with in hospital.

The two typhoid fever cases both occurred in Service personnel undergoing hospital treatment in the area.

Apart from an outbreak of Whooping Cough, involving 49 cases, the general infectious disease position was quite normal.

Table showing position with regard to Diphtheria Immunisation.

	1944	1945	1946
Number of children immunised during the year :			
(a) Under 5 years	131	89	106
(b) 5—15 years	50	71	49
Estimated total of children in the area immunised at 31st December :			
(a) Under 5 years	526	449	452
(b) 5—15 years	1697	1571	1725
Percentage of children in the area immunised at 31st December :			
(a) Under 5 years	38%	31%	32.5%
(b) 5—15 years	71%	71%	69.2%
Number of cases of Diphtheria in children under 15 notified during year			2
Number of cases above who had been immunised previously			1
Number of deaths from Diphtheria during the year			Nil

Tuberculosis.

There has been no cause for action with regard to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade. Enquiries have been made in every case where contact with food or milk supplies was suspected.

Table showing New Cases and Mortality from Tuberculosis during 1946.

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years ..	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—

Age periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Res-		Non-		Res-		Non-	
		piratory		Res-		piratory		Res-	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15 to 25 years	..	1	4	3	—	—	3	—	—
25 to 35 years	..	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 to 45 years	..	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45 to 55 years	..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 to 65 years	..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 yrs. and upwards		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		10	9	4	2	4	4	—	—

During the year, in addition to those cases shown above, 4 cases were notified from the North Riding Mental Hospital.

Two of the deaths recorded above were in respect of persons not previously notified as suffering from the disease.

Incidence of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases.

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED															DEATHS
	Under 1 +	1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	20 +	35 +	45 +	65 +	Total	Admitted to Hosp.		
Smallpox													nil			
Scarlet Fever ..	1		2		3	15	8	1					30	26		
Diphtheria						2			1				3	3		
Enteric Fever (incl. Para- typhoid ..								2					2	2		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..									1				1	1		
Pneumonia ..											1		1	—		
Erysipelas										1	3	1	5	2	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	1					1						3	3		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..													nil			
Dysentery													nil			
Malaria													nil			
Acute Poliomye- litis and en- cephalitis ..											1		1	1		
Encephalitis Lethargica ..													nil			
Measles			2	2	1	9		1	1				16	—		
Whooping Cough	8	6	6	2	4	23							49	1		

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SURVEYOR AND CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Flaxton Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith is submitted a Report for the year 1946, giving details of the work carried out and matters affecting the Council's Department of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

The Report is self-descriptive and I trust will be of interest as well as assistance to the Council in considering the progress and activities in your area during this particular year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. PARKER,

Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

STATISTICS.

The following table sets out the number of dwelling-houses, acreage and population in each Parish in the District, as at the 31st December, 1946 :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Dwelling-houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	2691 ..	34 ..	124
Claxton	838 ..	44 ..	160
Clifton Without	972 ..	953 ..	3452
Old Earswick	1111 ..	73 ..	265
Flaxton	1865 ..	87 ..	316
Gate Helmsley	497 ..	50 ..	182
Harton	2004 ..	24 ..	87
Haxby	2206 ..	546 ..	1978
Heworth Without	854 ..	153 ..	554
Holtby	901 ..	30 ..	109
Huntington	1850 ..	841 ..	3045
Lillings Ambo	1769 ..	48 ..	174
Murton	844 ..	113 ..	410
New Earswick	784 ..	604 ..	2187
Osbaldwick	645 ..	277 ..	1003
Rawcliffe	784 ..	270 ..	978
Sand Hutton	2242 ..	48 ..	174
Skelton	2428 ..	90 ..	327
Stockton-on-Forest	3268 ..	134 ..	486
Strensall	2909 ..	284 ..	1030
Towthorpe	1075 ..	34 ..	124
Upper Helmsley	833 ..	12 ..	44
Warthill	1004 ..	47 ..	170
Wigginton	1880 ..	113 ..	411
Total	36254 ..	4909 ..	17790

Ambulance Service.

The Council's ambulance has continued to give very good service and has given little trouble during the year by reason of breakdown or mechanical failure. No complaints have been received as to the service given and the total number of calls made during the year are set out below :—

Total calls made	238
Mileage covered	4610 miles

Water Supplies.

No mains extensions have been carried out during the year and the water supply in general is unchanged from 1945.

The Council submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1944 a scheme for the provision of a piped water supply to the parishes of Harton, Bossall, Buttercrambe, Gate Helmsley, Upper Helmsley, Sand Hutton, Claxton, Holtby and Warthill, which has been

named the No. 2 Regional Scheme. The source of supply was intended to be from the Pocklington Rural District Council. The County Council advised, and the Ministry of Health concurred, that the Council should become a member of a Water Board to develop the Keld Springs at Ness, in the area of the Kirbymoorside Rural District Council. The Council have agreed to become a member of this Board and progress on the Scheme is expected to be made in the very near future.

In September, 1945, the Council submitted to the Ministry of Health under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, a Scheme for the extension of mains, not only those mains proposed to be laid under the No. 2 Regional Scheme, but also all existing mains in the area, with the object of providing a piped water service to every inhabited property in the area, to the nearest point on the public highway. Approval to this Scheme again is still awaited.

During the year many samples of water from shallow wells have been taken and the following table gives the general results. Where supplies are found to be polluted consumers are warned of steps to be taken pending a more satisfactory supply becoming available. The normal procedure of cleaning out the wells, etc., generally has no effect upon the quality of the water obtained and action, therefore, is more or less limited to boiling or chlorinating.

A table showing the water supplies to properties in the area in the various parishes is set out hereunder.

Table showing Samples taken and results of examination.

No. of stand-pipe supplies sampled	1
No. of shallow wells sampled	44
No. of samples taken for—	
(a) bacteriological examination	45
(b) chemical examination	35
No. of samples reported unsatisfactory on—	
(a) bacteriological examination	34
(b) chemical examination	24
No. of samples reported satisfactory on—	
(a) bacteriological examination	11
(b) chemical examination	11

Table showing proportion of houses with different sources of supply.

Houses with public mains supply—Total	88.8%
Direct to house	86.6%
Stand-pipe supply	2.2%
Houses with piped borehole supply	1.1%
Houses with spring supply	0.2%
Houses with shallow well supply	9.9%

Table showing source of supply and number of houses supplied in each Parish.

Parish	Piped Supply				Shallow Wells	Bore-hole	Spring	Total Properties
	York W.W.		Malton R.D.C.					
	House	S.P.	House	S.P.				
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	—	—	—	—	21	—	13	34
Claxton	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Clifton	953	—	—	—	—	—	—	953
Earswick	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Flaxton	—	—	39	27	21	—	—	87
Gate Helmsley ..	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	50
Harton	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
Haxby	518	—	—	—	28	—	—	546
Heworth Wt. ..	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Holtby	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	30
Huntington ..	841	—	—	—	—	—	—	841
Lillings Ambo ..	—	—	4	17	27	—	—	48
Murton	76	8	—	—	25	4	—	113
New Earswick ..	604	—	—	—	—	—	—	604
Osballdwick ..	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
Rawcliffe	266	4	—	—	—	—	—	270
Sand Hutton ..	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	48
Skelton	30	28	—	—	28	4	—	90
Stockton-on-For. . .	69	27	—	—	38	—	—	134
Strensall	238	—	—	—	46	—	—	284
Towthorpe	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Upper Helmsley ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Warthill	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	47
Wigginton	75	—	—	—	38	—	—	113
Total ..	4207	67	43	44	483	52	13	4909

(S.P.—Stand-pipe).

Set out below are Analytical Reports on samples of water taken from the mains of the York Waterworks Company and the Malton Rural District Council mains, for comparative purposes.

T. FAIRLEY & PARTNER,
Analytical Chemists.

Report No.

SAMPLE TAKEN FROM PUBLIC SUPPLY AT STRENSALL

Appearance—Clear and bright.

Odour on warming—None.

Colour of 2^l column (Lovibond Units)—

Sediment—None.

Reaction—pH=

Action on bright service lead during 12 hours—

The Sample contains—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100° C.	19.88	28.40
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.33	1.90
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.084	0.120
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0014	0.0020
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0031	0.0044
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7° C		
from potassium permanganate	0.065	0.093
sodium hypochlorite	—	—

SAMPLE TAKEN FROM PUBLIC SUPPLY AT STRENSALL.

			Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Metallic contamination .. ..	..	..	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees)—				
Temporary, removable by boiling ..	..		9.1	15.0
Permanent, after boiling .. ..	..	..	4.4	6.3
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. ..	..	..	13.5	19.3

Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours in- cubation at 20° C, per 1 ml. .. ..	..	..	..	..	34
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours in- cubation at 37° C, per 1 ml. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Coliform bacteria after 48 hours incubation at 37° C, per 100 ml.					0

Type—
Observations—According to the above results, the present condition of this water is satisfactory for public supply (Class 1).

35, Park Square,
Leeds, 1. Date

PATTINSON & STEAD, Middlesbrough. Report No.
Analytical Chemists.

SAMPLE TAKEN AT WATERWORKS, MALTON.

Appearance—Clear. Odour on warming—Slightly musty.
Colour of 2' column (Lovibond Units)—Less than 0.07 units.
Sediment—Very minute (mineral matter and vegetable debris.)
Reaction—pH=
Action on bright service lead during 24 hours—Soluble lead 0.02 p.p. 100,000
Insoluble lead 0.18 p.p. 100,000

The Sample contains—			Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100° C .. ..	..	..	24.50	35.00
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine .. ..	..	..	1.40	2.00
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen .. ..	..	..	0.188	0.268
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen .. ..	..	..	0.001	0.001
Free and saline ammonia .. ..	..	..	0.0042	0.0060
Albuminoid ammonia .. ..	..	..	0.0063	0.0090
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7° C				
from potassium permanganate .. ..	..	..
sodium hypochlorite .. ..	..	..
Metallic contamination .. ..	..	..	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees)—				
Temporary, removable by boiling ..	..		12.7	18.2
Permanent, after boiling .. ..	..	..	6.6	9.4
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. ..	..	..	19.3	27.6

Total micro-organisms growing in gelatine after 48 hours incubation at 20° C, per 1 ml. .. ..	..	..	50 (3 liquified)
Number of colonies on nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation at 37° C, per 1 ml. .. ..	..	..	0
Number of colonies on nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation at 20.22° C, per 1 ml. .. ..	..	..	0
Presumptive B. Coli. Test at 37° C. after 72 hours.			Negative in 100 ml.

Observations—The samples are free from any indication of contamination by sewage or other foul drainage, and this supply, judged by the samples examined, is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
11, Queen's Terrace, Middlesbrough. Date

Drainage and Sewerage.

No new sewers and no new sewage disposal works have been laid or constructed during the year 1946. The Council's resolution to take over and maintain the small private schemes of sewage disposal erected before the War to serve new building estates has been implemented to the extent that the sewage disposal works at Park Avenue, New Earswick, serving 58 houses, the Hilbra Estate plant, serving 68 houses, the Galtres Estate plant, serving 45 houses, have now been brought into a satisfactory condition and are regularly maintained and kept in order. The sewage disposal plant at Crompton Terrace, New Earswick, has been disposed of and the properties connected into the Council's sewer. The sewage disposal plant known as Bean's Estate, Stockton Lane, has had the pumping equipment now repaired and made good and is ready for installing. The disposal works serving the South Hopgrove Estate has not yet been repaired and made good. These works have resulted in a general improvement in the sewerage arrangements of these properties and have resulted also in appreciable improvement in the watercourses adjacent. The North Hopgrove Estate, in which some 19 houses are provided with cesspools, is provided for in a scheme which was placed before the Ministry of Health in June, 1945. The Council did propose to lay a sewer to the North Hopgrove Estate connecting it with the South Hopgrove Estate, but the Ministry, after visiting and inspecting the properties, declined to authorise the work to proceed owing to the shortage of materials and manpower.

The scheme above referred to, submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1945, seeks approval and grants for the provision of sewerage schemes and sewage disposal works covering all the smaller villages not at present adequately sewered, and also embodies proposals for extensions of existing sewers to provide for areas where difficulties are being experienced at the present time or are likely to be experienced immediately post-war development resumes normal activity.

The tables set out hereunder show the general sewage disposal arrangements in the area as a whole and in the individual parishes.

Table showing proportion of properties discharging sewage to various outfalls.

Properties in the area with connections to proper sewage disposal works :—

(a)	via Council's sewers to Council's disposal works	39.63%
(b)	via Council's sewers to York City sewers	.. 26.16%
(c)	Drained to private works designed to produce a satisfactory effluent	.. .. 12.30%
	Total	.. 77.09%

Properties in the area discharging to old village sewers, watercourses, cesspools, etc. :—

(a) To old village sewers discharging to watercourses	6.74%
(b) Direct to watercourses with or without tank treatment, or to cesspools, tanks	16.17%
Total ..	22.91%

Table showing method of disposal of sewage from properties in various Parishes in the Council's area.

Parish	Total Properties	Council's Sewers to S.D. Works	York City Sewers	Old Village Sewers	Water-courses Tanks, Etc.	Private S.D. Works
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	34	—	—	—	34	—
Claxton	44	—	—	44	—	—
Clifton Without ..	953	16	929	—	8	—
Earswick	73	31	—	30	12	—
Flaxton	87	—	—	—	87	—
Gate Helmsley ..	50	—	—	50	—	—
Harton	24	—	—	—	24	—
Haxby	546	417	—	41	88	—
Heworth Without	153	54	60	—	39	—
Holtby	30	—	—	—	30	—
Huntington	841	743	—	13	85	—
Lillings Ambo ..	48	—	—	—	48	—
Murton	113	71	—	—	42	—
New Earswick ..	604	10	—	—	4	590
Osboldwick	277	129	101	—	47	—
Rawcliffe	270	97	147	—	26	—
Sand Hutton ..	48	—	—	—	48	—
Skelton	90	67	—	—	23	—
Stockton-on-For. ..	134	—	—	100	34	—
Strensall	284	271	—	—	13	—
Towthorpe	34	—	—	—	34	—
Upper Helmsley ..	12	—	—	—	12	—
Warthill	47	—	—	—	47	—
Wigginton	113	38	—	23	52	—
Total ..	4909	1944	1237	301	837	590

Maintenance.

Under this heading it would be of interest to refer briefly to the work of the Council's Maintenance Engineer and labourers. The Council employed five labourers whose activities covered a varied field. Routine work in connection with the maintenance of the four large sewage disposal treatment plants and three similar but lesser works, together with the maintenance of 22 pumping units at 11 scattered stations, proceeded normally and satisfactorily. Particular difficulty was encountered during the year in clearing sludge, largely due to the sludge not drying out sufficiently to handle.

In general good effluents were maintained and the only complaints received were relating to the deposit of sludge in the outfall watercourse at the Osbaldwick Works. This was subsequently remedied and put in order. A dam on the outfall from the Skelton Works which had been washed away during previous floods, and which the Waterworks Company were asking the Council to make good, was re-built by the workmen.

One of the smaller works was thoroughly overhauled, decayed and defective brickwork replaced, the clinker cleared out and the distributor overhauled and fitted with new sprinkler arms. The site was also levelled and fenced off and gates provided with locks to keep out trespassers.

Street cleansing was carried out in the parish of Clifton Without and good work was done in this connection, although owing to pressure of work there were complaints that on one or two occasions long periods intervened between the cleansings.

Sewage polluted watercourses were cleaned out by the workmen in various parts of the district, and a multitude of miscellaneous duties from the repair and fixing of street name plates and posts, repair and fixing of notice boards, clearing of blockages in sewers and combined drains, sewer flushing, collecting, baling and disposal of salvage, maintenance of offices and many other items were undertaken.

In connection with the Housing Programme, your workmen carried out the labouring work associated with the laying of all water mains and subsidiary water services to the Tarran housing sites at Haxby, Strensall and Huntington, the skilled work being carried out by Mr. Johnson. In addition, work of land drainage, cleaning out of watercourses, fencing and similar works were undertaken.

The lorry has caused a great deal of difficulty during the year and its replacement is now becoming a very urgent matter.

Public Cleansing.

Tables showing the collection of refuse in the area are set out hereunder. No extensions of the service have been carried out during the year under review. The general question of a direct labour scheme, which has been before the Council for some years past, has again received active consideration. The difficulties associated with the purchase of plant and equipment and the high level of costs make it difficult for a change-over to be made at the present time.

The inauguration of a direct labour scheme would enable more efficient control of the scheme to be achieved as well as the disposal of the refuse, which takes place by the land utilidation method. The contracts on the whole, as private contracts, are as satisfactory, if not more satisfactory, than is generally the case with private contractors, but improvements could be made.

The question of tipping places is always a problem in connection with refuse disposal in any area which is very flat, and as the tip at Haxby is becoming well filled up efforts are being made to find alternatives. If properly controlled, tipping is a very sound method of refuse disposal and has much to commend it.

Parish	No. of Properties		Method	Contractor	Day of Collection
Clifton Without	..	882	.. Contract	.. J. Hodgson, .. Wigginton	Water Lane— Monday Remainder— Thursday
Earswick..	..	66	.. do.	.. do.	.. Tuesday afternoon
Haxby	..	535	.. do.	.. W. H. Shaw,.. Haxby	Thursday
Heworth Without	..	153	.. do.	.. J. Hodgson, .. Wigginton	Friday
Huntington	..	824	.. do.	.. W. H. Shaw,.. Haxby	Village— Monday New Lane— Friday
Murton	..	116	.. do.	.. J. Hodgson, .. Wigginton	Tuesday morning
New Earswick	..	580	.. do.	.. W. H. Shaw,.. Haxby	Tuesday
Osballdwick	..	252	.. do.	.. J. Hodgson, .. Wigginton	Tuesday morning
Rawcliffe	..	249	.. do.	.. do.	.. Thursday
Skelton	..	84	.. do.	.. do.	.. Monday afternoon
Strensall	..	283	.. do.	.. do.	.. Wednesday morning
Wigginton	..	84	.. do.	.. W. H. Shaw,.. Haxby	Thursday afternoon
Total	..	<u>4108</u>			

From the above table it will be seen that 84% of the properties in the district are now covered by this refuse collection service.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Complaints—

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	161
Number of complaints investigated	..	..	..	121
Number where action taken	..	..	..	154
Number where no action taken	..	..	..	7

Table of Notices served—

Notices served under—			<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act, 1936	..	..	59	3
Housing Act, 1936	..	..	12	1
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	..	..	8	—
Factories Act, 1937	..	..	1	—

Tabular Statement of Inspections—

Ashplaces and Ashbins	..	..	..	—
Ambulance Service	..	..	..	60

Buildings :	In course of erection	..	..	..	905
	Sites	..	..	..	182
	Foundations	..	..	..	97
	Special Visits	..	..	..	42
	Completed Houses	..	..	..	94
	Completed other than Houses	..	..	..	9
Building Licences	..	..	..	..	435
Contraventions of Building Byelaws	..	..	..	..	3
Cesspools and Sewage Tanks	..	..	..	..	55
Closets :	Pail	..	..	..	9
	Privy	..	..	..	2
	Water	..	..	..	1
Complaints	..	..	..	..	72
Council Houses and Property	..	..	..	..	98
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	46
Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Stores	..	..	..	..	42
Drains :	Inspected	..	..	..	278
	Tested	..	..	..	226
Dykes and Watercourses	..	..	..	..	59
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	3
Defects found	..	..	..	..	8
Factories	..	..	..	..	2
Food Premises :	Bakehouses	..	..	..	—
	Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	3
	Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	9
Food Inspections :	Meat	..	..	..	54
	Other Foods	..	..	..	1
Housing :	Houses Repairable	..	..	..	218
	Houses not Repairable	..	..	..	19
	Overcrowding	..	..	..	—
	Requisitioning	..	..	..	64
Infectious Disease Investigation	..	..	..	..	47
Land Surveys	..	..	..	..	13
Meetings, Interviews and Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	545
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	47
Offensive Trade Premises	..	..	..	..	10
Office Maintenance	..	..	..	..	3
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	—
Petroleum Stores	..	..	..	..	33
Post-War Housing	..	..	..	..	714
Rats and Mice Destruction	..	..	..	..	9
Refuse and Salvage Collection	..	..	..	..	113
Reinspections :	Housing	..	..	..	29
	Nuisances	..	..	..	41
	Infectious Disease	..	..	..	1
Rural Housing Survey	..	..	..	..	2959
Samples :	Milk	..	..	..	2
	Water	..	..	..	45
Schools	..	..	..	..	3
Streets, Roads, Courts	..	..	..	..	21

Sewage Disposal and Sewerage Works	..	..	61
Sewers	..	..	29
Shelters	..	..	6
Tips	..	..	36
Temporary Dwellings	..	..	3
Temporary Buildings	..	..	88
Verminous Premises	..	..	1
Water Supplies, Wells, Pumps, etc.	..	..	305
War Damage Repairs	..	..	3
Total	..		<u>8260</u>

Shops and Offices.

No action has been taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, or under the Public Health Act, 1936, with regard to shops and offices. No complaints have been received.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no complaint or cause for action with regard to the abatement of smoke nuisances.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No case of bug infestation has come to the notice of the Department during the year.

Schools.

School	Situation	No. of Pupils	Sanitary Accommodation	Water Supply
Canon A. R. Lee Modern	Rawcliffe Lane, Clifton Without	242	Water-closets Lav. basins	York Water-works Co.
Clifton Jun. School	do.	480	do.	do.
C. of E. School, ..	Village Street, Flaxton	32	Pail closets Lav. basins	Malton mains
Harton School ..	Village Street	27	Pail closets Wash-bowls	Shallow well
Haxby School ..	Village Street	90	Water-closets Lav. basins	York Water-works Co.
Huntington School	Strensall Road	106	do.	do.
J.R.V.T. Sen. Sch...	New Earswick	400	do.	do.
J.R.V.T. Jun. Sch...	New Earswick	170	do.	do.
Osboldwick School ..	Osboldwick	76	do.	do.
Sand Hutton Sch. ..	Village Street	54	Pail closets Wash-bowls	Shallow well
Skelton School ..	Skelton	22	Water-closets Lav. basins	York Water-works Co.
Stockton-on-Forest School	Village Street	46	Privy Lav. basins	do.
Strensall School ..	Strensall	110	Water-closets Lav. basins	do.
Wigginton School ..	Wigginton	34	Pail closets Lav. basins	do.
Warthill School ..	Village Street	20	Pail closets Wash-bowls	Shallow well

Set out above is a table showing the schools serving the district, together with their arrangements as to water supply and

sanitary accommodation. All schools capable of connection to the Council's sewers have been provided with water-closets, and piped mains water has been laid to all schools within the area of supply.

Infectious disease patients and contacts have been excluded from school in accordance with the Memoranda on the subject, but it has not been found necessary to close any school.

HOUSING.

Statistics as to action under the Housing Acts are as follows :—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a)	Total number of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	237
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	266
(c)	Total number of houses inspected under the Rural Housing Survey	2565
(d)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	2959*
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses included in (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	41
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to in the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	279

2. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices—

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or by their Officers	28
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. .. .	—
(2)	Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices—	
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2) Number of houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	} No record
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	} No record
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	122
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps to abate the overcrowding	nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding which it is considered desirable to report ..	nil

* *This figure represents a Preliminary Survey. Each house has been inspected but not completely recorded in detail.*

Rural Housing Survey.

The survey of houses which is now taking place under instruction from the Ministry is proceeding and is now approximately 65% completed. When the instructions of the Ministry were first received that this Survey must be completed within 12 months of the cessation of hostilities, the task was obviously impossible of fulfilment. A very early start was made and it was hoped that

the first inspection could be so arranged as to be a complete inspection, fully detailed, with measurements duly taken and the inspection fully recorded. It became obvious, however, very early, that with the staff available this would take years to complete, and it was with some reluctance that the original intention was abandoned and a preliminary inspection of each property carried out with sufficient information recorded to fulfil the requirements of H.M. Government. It will, therefore, immediately the present Survey is completed, be necessary to continue with this work in a detailed way.

Post-War Housing Programme.

Consequent upon the Council's invitation to ratepayers in the district to make application to the Council for housing accommodation, where accommodation was needed, 271 applications were received during the year, making a total of 576 on the 31st December.

The Council's Post-War Housing Programme did not progress as quickly as had been hoped during the year, although most of the groundwork was complete. The position as at the 31st December was as follows :—

Temporary Housing.

North Moor Huntington	..	21	Tarran houses completed
Whitelands, Haxby	..	16	do. and occupied
Southfields, Strensall	..	13	do.

Airey Rural Houses.

The Council agreed to accept delivery of 32 Airey Rural houses to be erected as follows :—

Bur Tree Lane, Skelton	..	..	8
North Moor Estate, Huntington	..		10
Meadowside Estate, Strensall	..		8
Barney Lane, Flaxton	..	..	6

A contract for the erection of these houses was let to Messrs. R. J. Pulleyn & Sons, and a commencement was made on the erection of the first four at Skelton in the last month of the year.

Permanent Housing.

Possession was obtained of 27 acres of land forming the North Moor Site at Huntington, by negotiation, and of 17 acres of land forming the Meadowside Site at Strensall, which land was the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order. Possession was also obtained of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land on the Calf Close Estate, Haxby, this also being under the Compulsory Purchase Order.

Contracts have been let for the sewers and roadworks on the Huntington and Strensall Sites, and work on the sewers was progressing at the end of the year.

Contracts for houses, plans of which were prepared by the Council's Consulting Architects, Messrs. Ward & Porteous, were approved for the erection of 26 houses at Strensall and 16 at Huntington, and work on 32 had been commenced by the end of the year.

Circular 92/1946.

The Ministry of Health issued a Circular—92 of 1946—asking Local Authorities to make the best use of small building contractors in their area who were unable, due to lack of necessary staff and equipment, to tender for large contracts, by inviting them to build small numbers of those houses which they were well versed in building, requiring only a very brief specification and no bills of quantities. The Council accordingly invited several small builders in the area to participate in this scheme, and applications to build were approved by the Council and by the Ministry as follows:—

A.E.Raine & Co. . . . .	..	2 houses at Huntington.
Sawdon & Simpson . . . . .	..	6 houses at Huntington and 6 at Skelton.
R. Todd . . . . .	..	6 houses at Huntington.
R. W. Holmes . . . . .	..	8 houses at Huntington.
Butterfield & Holmes . . . . .	..	6 houses at Huntington and 6 at Strensall.

Of these, 14 were under construction at the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Not quite so much attention has perhaps been given to the milk producing premises during the current year, as there is still some doubt in our minds as to the operational date of the change-over in administrative authority under the Act. The present position is rather unsettling and would be better if clarified. There are no great changes in the milk production position, although there is a tendency for farmers, hitherto tenants of arable farms, to commence production without making application for registration. There is still a tendency in these cases, when discovered and questioned, to state that they have been pressed to commence milk production either by the War Agricultural Executive Committee or the Milk Marketing Board, or both.

It seems grossly unfair that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in taking over the powers in connection with the supervision of producers of milk, should be granted authority to refuse or cancel registrations, whilst Local Authorities, who have pressed for this amendment to the legislation for many years, have not only failed to obtain any response, but are still hampered in their temporary trusteeship by lack of this very necessary and essential power.

Set out below are figures as to premises, producers, etc. :—

Milk Producing Premises	180
Retail Purveyors (including Producer-Retailers)	88
Number of Inspections made	88
Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations)	

Orders, 1936 and 1938 :—

Dealers' Licence to retail " Accredited " Milk ..	1
do. " T.T." Milk	4
do. " Pasteurised " Milk	4
Producers of " Accredited " Milk	8
do. " T.T." Milk	5

Meat and Other Foods.

No regular slaughtering has yet recommenced in the district, but regular visits have been paid to the two knacker's yards. The emergency slaughterhouses adjacent to these two knacker's yards have again been licensed for the slaughter of casualties which, if taken into the knacker yard, would automatically be condemned as unfit for human consumption. This system has resulted in the saving of all or part of 22 carcasses out of 61 inspected, thus adding to the amount of meat available for human consumption.

The following is a list of meat and other foods condemned during the year :—

Meat—carcase and organs—beasts ..	19,198 lbs.
do. sheep ..	186 lbs.
Toffee	16 lbs.

Table of Licences issued.

Licensed slaughterhouses ..	2
Licensed knacker's yards ..	2
Licensed slaughtermen	3

BUILDING.

Erection of New Buildings.

During the year plans were deposited for the erection of many new buildings. 277 plans were deposited, 60 of these being in respect of the erection of 241 dwelling-houses, and the remainder for buildings other than dwelling-houses, from trade and commercial premises to exempted buildings such as private garages, greenhouses, etc.

The erection of new dwelling-houses involves the carrying out of many inspections during construction, as well as many tests of the various services provided. Work under this heading involved 1,924 inspections.

Surveys were made of the various sites for temporary housing and plans prepared, together with details, sections, specifications and quantities for the provision of services. Similar work was also carried out in connection with the much larger and more comprehensive housing site at Huntington. Similar surveys were also undertaken in connection with lesser works in various parts of the district.

Town Planning.

Co-operation between the No. 4 Joint Town Planning Board and the City Authority was effectively maintained throughout the year in connection with many matters coming before the Board and this Council. The receipt of applications, forwarding to the Town Planning Officers and the approval or disapproval as the case may be of the applications, was operated satisfactorily and without any noteworthy difficulty.

I believe the Council will concur with me in the view that we are fortunate in the happy relations which exist with the Officers of the Joint Planning Board and the City Authority in connection with the Town Planning of this area, and I would like in this Report to express my sincere appreciation of their efforts to achieve Town Planning on sound and sensible lines and for their help and assistance, which has been readily given at all times.

Building Licensing.

During the year Building Licence applications were received to the number of 435, and of these 339 licences were issued. The value of the work licensed amounted to £52,420. The sites of all proposed buildings for which licences are applied for are visited and inspections carried out, as well as inspections when the work is in progress and upon completion. The total number of visits made was 538.

In addition to the work associated with the above, a great deal of work is also involved in applications for priorities for various materials, requiring checking of applications, as well as the completion of the Priority Certificates, returns to the various Ministries, etc.

